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GETTING STRONGER EVERY HOUR.

There was a time within the last three months when one could hear such expressions as this, from men who sincerely desired the defeat of the American party in Salt Lake: "Of course, if the Republican party would combine with all the other forces of opposition, the Kearns crowd could be beaten. But no one party standing alone has any hope."

Since the Republican committee made their simple, plain declaration to put a ticket in the field, that sentiment has vanished utterly. Every day it becomes clearer to all people that the men entrusted with the organization, the members of the city committee, had carefully and thoroughly canvassed the matter; had felt the pulse of the people generally; had consulted with citizens in every part of town, and had accurately expressed the popular judgment that the Republican party can win.

The opposition pretended they did not expect the Republicans to make any straight nominations. Leaders of each American party faction expressed surprise when they read that it was the decision of the party organization, backed by the general desire, to put a full Republican city ticket in the field. If they are sincere in their surprise it would be interesting to know on what they based their expectations.

Unquestionably the Republicans won the city last fall. No man at all acquainted with local political affairs will say for a moment the Republicans are not fully as united now as they were then. No one advised will say they are weaker for having won the county election.

And in the face of the open quarrels between Lippman's friends, and the friends of Tom Kearns, there can be no question the American party is less likely to poll this year the vote it recorded last year. They were united then. They had one set of offices—the city—nailed down at least for a year. From that source they could draw money. From those offices they could draft men. They were full of enthusiasm, and every man now warring in various factions was fighting loyalty and well, side by side.

A curious but convincing illustration of that party's present disturbed condition is found in the Kearns organ's attack on the police and fire departments—a bitter stab at the men understood to have allied themselves with the Lippman forces.

There were 21,000 votes in the city in 1908. In 1907 there were 24,000, and 25,000 in 1906. Probably the full actual strength of the Democratic party was polled in 1907; and it reached 5,972. Its natural increase in the following year brought it to more than 6,000—still the legitimate and full Democratic strength. The American party cast fewer votes in 1908 than in 1907. It lost. The Democrats gained. But the big gain was made by the Republicans—and absolutely at the expense of the Americans. Thousands of American party voters "came home." Yet there was no quarrel in their party last year, such as there is now. But many members of that organization, very largely made up of Republicans, saw less and less warrant for the campaign their leaders were making; saw less and less reason to remain longer in exile from the party of their national choice. And they cast their votes by the thousands for the Republican candidates.

They have had no occasion to regret the action. If Taft had been defeated, the American party would be stronger today than it was either one or two years ago. But, in spite of the American party attack on Taft's candidacy, the Republicans won in the nation, as in the state and the county—and the city, too. And a good national administration, an honest and businesslike county administration, complete the argument for their remaining where they belong—with the Republican party. It makes, at the same time, the best possible reason for other members of the American party leaving that ill-tempered local establishment, and making themselves useful and recognized members of the party which has national existence—and larger possibilities than they could hope in the dwindling and narrow group inspired by hate and directed by revenge.

Every hour the fact becomes more and more clear that the Republicans will win in the coming city election. No other party can beat the Kearns clique, and the Republican can. And sensible men will prefer to place the conduct of city affairs in the hands of the party which has proven capable and worthy.

It is now too late for the warring factions of the American party to patch up their differences. And even if they were solidly united, they could be driven from the field.

THE HIKE OF PEACE.

Soldiers of the Fifteenth Infantry have been marching over the state of Utah in a hike of peace. They have carried all the accoutrements of war into their journey. They are armed and equipped as they would be if they were on their way to the border for conflict with a foreign foe. Their discipline is strict.

Their labor is regular. Their condition of preparedness is improved.

And wherever they have gone they are met with welcome by the people. At most towns they have encamped within the public parks. These they have used with all consideration. They have been near the homes and the business establishments of our people. And they have so conducted themselves as to win esteem for the regular army of the United States.

So that their summer's activities have had a double purpose. The men have had the experience of marching and camping, and the people have become better acquainted with the military arm of the government. The lesson of discipline has been impressed on that youth which has felt real manhood was expressed in turbulence and noise. Taps sends the soldier to bed at night, and he is certainly punished if he disobeys that order. And the lesson is not lost on the generation of Young America.

The soldiers are clean. They know sanitary laws, and obey them. They understand rules of health, and observe them. They recognize the value of combining all the units and submitting them to one word of command; and they prove the value of the rule.

The hike of peace has been a good thing. The soldiers must have behaved themselves to win and retain the public commendation. The people of Utah towns must have been appalled.

DUTY AND INTEREST UNITE.

Not long ago property owners and others interested assembled at Lagoon and discussed a project for irrigating from fifty to a hundred thousand acres of now useless land between here and Ogden. A little later the people of Layton held another meeting to look a little more closely into the matter. Like meetings have been held in other towns along the route to be affected by the proposed canal.

Every man in the state wants every acre in the state to become productive. The Layton people, and all others, want only to know just what is to be done; how it will affect them; under what guarantees the enterprise will be forwarded. No man is going to object if he will not be injured by it. And no man is going to remain inactive and unhelpful if it is going to be of benefit to him.

Maybe there is not enough water in Utah to irrigate all the arid land in Utah. We are not yet prepared to concede even that broad claim. But certainly there is water enough to irrigate and vitalize a whole lot more land than is now under cultivation. It is the duty of every citizen of the state to help forward every enterprise which makes for the further reclamation of Utah land.

He has a right to demand that he be not injured by the work. Beyond that all his interest and all his profit combine to make him help forward the development of the now unused land, even though it do not profit him personally.

Utah is in the gateway of a tremendous advancement. And it is money in the pocket of every man, woman and child to help forward that worthy work.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HARRIMAN?

That is a problem about which it is needless to speculate. "Who will succeed Harriman?" It is provoking headline discussion in the eastern papers, and filling the talk of an army of interested men. Most papers name the man upon whom the Harriman mantle is expected to fall; in a way, they appoint the residuary legatee.

But the successor of Harriman will select himself. No one can confer upon him the position of the captain who is gone, because none of them can by the naming give to the new man the qualities possessed by the old. If ever he has a successor, that title, and the power that goes with it, will be won—not conferred.

It will be wise for those charged with the conduct of the Harriman interests to be guided by what they know his plans were. Of these they doubtless are advised. They have talked with him. They have general views of the purposes he sought to effect. His last conscious thought on the subject should be their guide. His last words of suggestion should be remembered.

O, but they say the tongues of dying men Enforce attention like deep harmony: Where words are scarce they're seldom spent in vain. For they breathe truth who breathe their words in pain.

He that no more may say is listened more Than they whom youth and ease have taught to gloze. More are men's ends marked than their lives before.

The effect of Harriman's lifework has been to advance the nation. No cities are smaller because of him. No lands are less productive. No people poorer or less happy. It will be wise men who shall so order the continuance of his affairs if they make that the verdict on their ending of every day.

RAILROAD DAMAGE CASES.

The statement of railroad companies' losses for damages in the past year is absolutely appalling. In the country at large the total runs into many millions. Loss of life, loss of property, personal injuries, and the destruction of property directly traceable to wrecks—these form a total that seems crushing to any interest.

The amount is large enough to provide a big rate of interest on an amount sufficient to double-track every road in the United States, and reduce all of them to the block system.

EMERY COUNTY'S MISFORTUNE.

Never before did Emery county raise so much fruit as in this year. Never has the county had so much to offer in the markets of the state. And never since farms have been established there has transportation been so difficult—so nearly impossible.

The storms of August have washed away nearly every one of their bridges. Most of the settlers were cut off from

the rest of the world. They had prepared many a dollar's worth of product for converting into needed cash. And when the time of selling came, when the rest of the state was ready and willing to buy, when there was opportunity for Emery county people to realize cash for their long labor and heavy investment—the elements came and barred them from reward.

Emery is part of the state, and it will be the duty of the state to help the county where it is unable to carry all the load of replacing the bridges that have been washed away. The government bridge will be helpful to them as soon as it is completed. And meantime the people there to the east must know that their fellow citizens appreciate their labors, and regret that misfortune has come upon them.

TOPSY-TURVY WORLD.

Some of the professors of Cornell university are hunting for whatever may be interesting in Alaska, and have found that much of the vegetable product of the tropics once grew in that sun-forsaken country. Preserved in rock and coal, there are palms and ferns and soft wood growths which never grow except where the torrid heat prevails. They say it proves that tropical conditions once prevailed at Nome.

This must be a topsy-turvy world. How could the flora of the torrid zone have been moved to the arctic circle? There is a problem which it will take Cornell university a long time to explain.

Salt water fish have been found in the rocks of the mountains for a good many years; and, having no better way to explain it, we have accepted the theory that what is now high ground was once the bed of an ocean, and that the fish, imprisoned in the mountains, were heaved from the depths to the heights by some convulsion of nature.

That is easy in comparison with the problem that the eastern professors have set themselves. Faith may move mountains. But even faith can't take them 90 degrees to the north.

Some men say the whole polar circle bears evidence of having at one time been under the immediate and intense influence of the sun. Some have declared until very lately that if the north pole ever were discovered, it would be found to present conditions favorable to gentle animal life. And they were educated men, too.

Is there a big volume of information about this old world still sealed? Are we people who inhabit the globe to find presently that we know little or nothing of its history? Or shall we go through to the end with these disturbing evidences, and never get the truth about the very earth on which we live?

ANOTHER PEACH DAY.

Remember that Brigham City will hold another Peach Day celebration on Wednesday, Sept. 15. And it will not do Brigham City any particular good for you to remember it unless you go there. Which will be a very pleasant thing for you to do, at that.

Some people went up the first Peach day, and didn't entirely like the manner in which the event was managed. That was largely because Brigham people are just like the rest of us. They learn by practice. They never had given a Peach day. And maybe some things were not arranged with the best view of pleasing the visiting multitude.

But they are a capable lot up there, and they have profited by the experience in their successive meetings. They will be better prepared this year than ever before. Their farmers report a better showing of peaches. They have made a better preparation in town.

It will be a good thing for Utah to pay attention to these neighborhood efforts at celebrating a special interest. We know what Provo can do in the matter of strawberries. Those who have visited Brigham every year know the exhibit there is helpful to every interest in the state. And the attendance this year should be bigger than ever before. The rewards to them will certainly be amply compensating.

THE OBSCURATION OF COOK.

Dr. Cook says he discovered the north pole April 21, 1908. He arrived at the frontiers of civilization in August, 1908. Where was he all that time?

A man with the north pole securely tucked under his arm should have been no longer getting back to the world than he was in getting away from it. People have been hunting for the pole long enough to warrant a man in thinking its discovery would be regarded as good news in centers of human life. There are no summer resorts north of Spitzbergen. Nothing comprehensible to the mind of the temperate zone could have compensated the discoverer of the pole for a whole year in tarrying beyond the farthest limits of the wireless—not to speak of the borders of the open sea.

One of the things which the eminent doctor will have to explain when he gets into town, will be this: "What were you doing, and where were you, for the seven months after you say you discovered the pole?"

SOL CANNOT WILT UNCLE JOE.

(Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.) Speaker Cannon, although past 73 years old, seems to stand the tariff grind with less wear and tear than any member of the house over which he presides. While seven-eighths of the members of the house have been away at summer resorts and watering places, Uncle Joe has remained in Washington and has dared the hot sun to do his worst. He has lost none of his fondness for jokes.

"Why is it that the house always has a blind chaplain?" he was asked by a visitor, who dropped in at the speaker's rooms one day this week. "It's a case of necessity," he said, confidentially, "because if the chaplain could see the fellows he has to pray for he'd throw up his job."

LUCK IN FORCED LOAN.

(Kansas City Journal.) Colonel Cormany of Port Scott a number of years ago made a trip up from Oklahoma to Caldwell with an agent of the insurance company of which the colonel is a stockholder. They stopped for a meal at the Caldwell eating house, and when they finished and went up to the cashier's desk the agent reached into his pocket for his money. A blank look came over his face. He didn't have a cent, and told Colonel Cormany so. The latter promptly saw an opportunity to play a

joke, and acted the part of a perfect stranger to his agent. "Loan me 75 cents, please," asked the agent of the colonel. "Well, I guess not," replied Cormany. "I never saw you before in my life, man. Loan you 75 cents? You can't work me in that way. Not for a minute. That don't go with me." The agent, of course, was nonplussed and almost knocked off his feet. His face was a study. After Cormany let him suffer for a little while he handed him a \$5 bill. After they left Caldwell to go farther north and were on the train, the agent tried to tell Cormany some stock in a Chanute oil well. The colonel balked for a minute, but suddenly smitten with an idea, said: "All right, sell me \$5 worth." The agent sold it to him and the colonel has ever since been drawing 15 cents a month on his \$5 investment.

WANTED A WEEPING WHALE.

(Rochester Herald.) Captain H. P. Nuss of the Celtic was regaling a little group of ladies with sea stories. "One trip," he said, "there was a woman who bothered the officers and me to death about whale. Her one desire was to see a whale. A dozen times a day she besought us to have her called if a whale hove in sight." "I said rather impatiently to her one afternoon: 'But, madam, why are you so anxious about this whale question?'"

"Captain," she answered, "I want to see a whale blubber. It must be very impressive to see such an enormous creature cry."

FAMILY CURED OF SKIN TROUBLES

Two Little Girls had Eczema Very Badly—In One Case Child's Hair Came Out and Left Bare Patches—Father's Head Sore from Childhood—In All Three Cases

CUTICURA MET WITH ITS USUAL SUCCESS

"I have two little girls who have been troubled very badly with eczema. One of them had it on her lower limbs. I did everything that I could hear of for her, but it did not give in until warm weather when it seemingly subsided. The next winter when it became cold weather the eczema started again and also in her head where it would take the hair out and leave bare patches as large as a quarter of a dollar. At the same time her arms were sore the whole length of them. I took her to a physician and he said that she had two distinct types of eczema. I continued with him for several weeks and the child grew worse all of the time. Her sister's arms were also affected in the same way. My husband came home one day with a box of Cuticura Ointment and a case of Cuticura Soap. I began using them and also the Cuticura Pills and by the time the second lot was used their skin was soft and smooth as it had been before for the winter. We keep the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment constantly by us and when any little roughness or irritation appears on their skin I quickly dispel it with the Cuticura Remedies. My husband has used them with most satisfactory results for a sore head which has troubled him from childhood. Mrs. Charles Baker, Albion, Me., Sept. 21, 1908."

Cuticura Ointment is one of the most successful remedies for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, of infants, children and adults, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed by mild doses of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humors, eczemas, irritations and inflammations, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (50c), Resolvent (50c), and Chocolate Coated Pills (25c), are sold throughout the world. Puter Drug & Chem. Corp. Sole prices, 137 Columbia Ave., Boston, Mass.

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Two special sales of early fall street hats, worth from 25% to 50% more than we ask for them.

¶ Dressy Street Hats, representative of New York's latest styles. There is sure to be a great demand for them.

¶ Every day women are coming to the store anxious to see the new styles for early fall wear. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday they will be well pleased with these stylish creations offered at such exceptional prices.

¶ So early in the season, when the variety is complete, it is seldom that an opportunity like this presents itself. It means three busy days in the Millinery Dept.

¶ Stylish fall street hats, worth from 25 to 50% more than we ask for them—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—your choice at **\$5.00 and \$7.50**



The Folly of Continued Suffering

The folly of continued suffering might be made the subject of a talk right here that would be full of interest and that would present facts and figures that would make some sufferers ashamed of their own negligence. More than half the suffering in the world today is unnecessary. Many dozens of the so-called incurable cases of female trouble, kidney, stomach and liver trouble, nerve disorders, etc., right here in Salt Lake could easily be cured if Mrs. Pickard were given an opportunity of treating the sufferers with Chiropractic treatment.

Mrs. Pickard has been established in Salt Lake more than a year and the long list of cured and satisfied patients should be evidence enough of her skill and ability to cure by the aid of this wonderful science. Women in all stages of discouragement, men with stomach trouble and rheumatism have been cured permanently by Mrs. Pickard. Now the proposition is presented to you, be you male or female. Go to Mrs. Pickard and ask for an examination and consultation, both of which are free and do not place you under any obligation whatever. If your case is curable, Mrs. Pickard will tell you so and there will be no charge whatever. Now that is a perfectly fair proposition. It puts the matter right up to you to decide whether to go on suffering pain and torment or to go to Mrs. Pickard and be cured.

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